

PARIS REDS PROTEST BANDITS' EXECUTION

Class Hatred Seen in Plans
for Big Demonstration
on Friday.

GUARDS FOR EMBASSY

Outburst Due to Death Sentence
on Two Italians in
Massachusetts.

APPEAL IS NOW PENDING

Radicals on Two Continents
Seek to Save Convicted Slay-
ers of a Paymaster.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau.

All the venom of class hatred is being aroused by the French Communists to make a demonstration next Friday against the sentencing to death of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti for the murder of two men at South Braintree, Mass., and they hope to make this the greatest demonstration ever held by Paris extremists.

Several demonstrations of a similar nature have occurred already in Italy, one at the American Embassy in Rome, but no violence was exhibited. In Italy there is no death sentence, and the Communists are taking advantage of this fact to protest against the American sentence.

According to the Communist leaders in Paris, not only will all the party's adherents, numbering more than 100,000, attend, but an effort will be made to stage a fiery protest meeting outside of the American Embassy, in the hope that Ambassador Herrick will report the sentiment of the French workers to Washington.

The great Salle Wagram has been obtained for the main demonstration. Overflow meetings are to be held in neighboring halls and on street corners, while every suburban branch of the Communist party in France is scheduled to hold a series of Bolshevik "prayer" meetings in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The French police are taking necessary precautions, and while the central meeting probably will not be interfered with, in order to let the Reds blow off their surplus steam, the street parade and embassy gathering probably will be prohibited.

Paymaster Slain by Bandits.
Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
BOSTON, Oct. 15.—Nicola Sacco of Braintree and Bartolomeo Vanzetti of Plymouth were convicted of the murder of a paymaster, Frederick A. Parmenter, and his guard, Alessandro Berardelli, at South Braintree, April 15, 1920, at the Norfolk County Court in Dedham, July 14, 1921. They were taken to the county jail in Dedham and are still held there, pending the outcome of their appeal to the State Supreme Court. Judge Webster Thayer, who presided at the trial, has given counsel for the men until November to file their exceptions.

The crime for which they were convicted was the result of the robbery of four or five bandits of the payroll of the Slater and Morrill Shoe Company, South Braintree. The sum stolen amounted to nearly \$16,000.

There were six men in the bandit automobile, armed with repeating rifles and automatic revolvers. Parmenter and his guard had started from the office for the shoe factory with the payroll, when the bandits opened fire. The guard dropped at the first shot. Parmenter started to run for the factory, only to be dropped by two shots in the abdomen. The bandits then grabbed the payroll and sped off in their automobile. Five men in all were arrested, but after due examination it was decided that Sacco and Vanzetti should be held

for trial. Arrangements were made for 500 takers, as it was felt it would be difficult to obtain a jury because of the nationality of the defendants, both being Italians, the widespread publicity given the case and the possibility of vengeance being in store for the jurors. Every precaution was taken at the trial to prevent violence, all persons entering the courthouse being carefully examined to see that they carried no weapons.

Italians Raise Defence Fund.
The trial originally was set for March 7, but was postponed on plea of counsel for the defence to enable them to get important evidence from Italy. A special fund was raised for the defence by Italians and several prominent citizens who felt that the men were being persecuted because of their radical beliefs. That best legal talent obtainable was hired to fight for their freedom, including Fred H. Moore of Los Angeles, who was brought on especially for the trial. Both Sacco and Vanzetti took the stand in their own defence.

The men were convicted July 14, 1921. When the foreman of the jury, Walter H. Ripley of Quincy, lately deceased, announced the verdict, first for Sacco and then for Vanzetti, Sacco screamed: "They kill an innocent man, two innocent men." Mrs. Sacco broke through the guards around the prisoners' cage and rushed to her husband's side. They grasped one another in tight embrace. Pulling his right arm free, Sacco again yelled: "Don't forget, they kill two innocent men," and from the lips of his young wife came the echo: "You bet your life."

"Oh, they kill my man; what am I going to do, my two children?" cried Mrs. Sacco.

Since the conviction of the two men efforts have been made largely on the part of radicals to raise another fund to prosecute their appeal and to arouse public interest in their case. Public meetings are being held almost weekly for the purpose of stirring up public interest in their case.

Directly after the trial Mrs. Sacco and her two children took up their residence in a house in Dedham near the Dedham jail where Sacco and Vanzetti are confined. The house is owned by Justice Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court. The Saccos left the house September 8 and took up their residence in Revere.

Vanzetti faces a fifteen year sentence in the Charlestown State Prison should he be chance be freed on his appeal for his participation in the attempted hold-up of the paymaster of the L. Q. White Ship Company at Bridgeport, which holdup was some time prior to the South Braintree affair.

**ARMS PARLEY SEATS
SOUGHT BY RUSSIANS**
Remnants of Constituent Assembly Despatch Envoys to Washington.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau.
Paris, Oct. 16.—The remnants of the Russian constituent assembly intend to appeal to be allowed to attend the Washington conference for the limitation of armament at least as unofficial observers. Prof. Paul Milukoff, leader of the Left Democratic group, and M. Existentieff, leader of the Social Revolutionists, both of whom played an important part in the meeting of what is left of the constituent assembly in Paris last spring, are now on their way to Washington, where they will ask for an interview with President Harding in behalf of non-Bolshevik Russians.

Their mission so far is unofficial, but it is hoped it will result in the recognition of the Kerensky element as the only legitimate representatives of the Russian people. Their argument as outlined to THE NEW YORK HERALD Bureau by a member of the old Russian Embassy staff here is that no decision in Far Eastern affairs can be taken unless the Russian people are considered, and as the United States, like Europe, does not recognize the Extremists, the presence of elected members of the constituent assembly, even if only as advisers when Russia's interests are in question, will be certain to prevent a future conflict.

It is understood that M. Bakhtmeteff, former Russian Ambassador in Washington, also is expected to attend the conference "unofficially," while Prince Lvoff, representing the royalist element, is likely to ask for similar recognition.

WOMEN TO BE URGED TO WORK FOR PEACE

Mrs. Robins of Chicago Will
Appeal to Delegates in
Switzerland To-day.

MUST CUT ARMAMENTS

Direct Action in Politics to
Bring Bread and Peace, Will
Be Advocated in Address.

GENEVA, Oct. 16.—The women of all nations will be asked to work for peace, limitation of armaments and to end unemployment, in an address to be delivered to-morrow by Mrs. Raymond Robins of Chicago, before the International Congress of Working Women, of which she is president.

Mrs. Robins declared that now, three years after the armistice, the menace of increasing armaments exists everywhere except in the central empire. "Everywhere," she went on, "the springs of fellowship and good will are poisoned by propagandists of hate and economic imperialism."

Everywhere unemployment, consequent hunger and suffering threaten the homes of the working world. The time for action is here. Our first task as working women of the world is to which we have stand dedicated is to make war against war. The first battle in that war is to stop increasing armaments.

Referring to the International Conference on the Limitation of Armaments to be held at Washington, she declared: "If the women of all lands will use Armistice Day for kindling the fires of sentiment and action against the crimes of increasing armaments, November 11 will mark the beginning of the peace of the world as will insure us bread and security for ourselves to-day."

On unemployment she said that "bread lines, soup kitchens and thousands of idle toilers indict the government and the social order of the world. Either unemployment or capitalism must go. Governments that can spend billions in destructive war must learn how to spend some millions for constructive peace. Not dotes in debating idleness, but living wages in productive work; this we demand."

Women who now for the first time have political power and responsibility, she said, face the chaos and suffering that man's governments in the earth. She appealed to them to say to the governors and rulers of all nations: "We are weary of your hangings, debates and theories. We demand such use of the land and labor of the world as will insure us bread and warmth and education and peace. We refuse to be fed any longer on the east wind of partisan doctrines."

"At each election we intend to test the party in power by the facts of our human welfare. When we are hungry, homeless, idle, or slaughtering our brothers or killing our sons, let us vote against the Government without regard to party. Let us refuse to be beguiled by party shibboleths or hypnotized by party leaders."

"Together, let us demand bread and security for our homes. When we have these simple, understandable benefits, we support the Government; when we are deprived of them we sweep the Government out of office. This is direct action in politics. This will liberate us from the divisions of theories and unite our power in support of realities—bread and peace."

"It can be done. A great faith held fast by the working women of all nations can redeem the world."

CHARGE GREEK ATROCITIES.

Turk Official Says Troops in War Area Burn People Alive.
RHOA, Oct. 16.—Yusuf Kemal Bey, the Turkish Nationalist Foreign Minister, has sent the Russian Soviet Government an official complaint against what he calls new Greek atrocities, according to the Rosta Agency.

He charges that the Greek troops, among other things, are burning people alive in the villages which the Nationalists were forced to evacuate in September.

GREEK CABINET WINS VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

Premier Explains Military Situation and Large Gains in Asia Minor Territory.

ENTENTE UNION IS URGED

Will Go to Capitals to Show
More Fully Need of Struggle Against Turkey.

By the Associated Press.

ATHENS, Oct. 16.—The Gounaris Government received a vote of confidence from the National Assembly yesterday in spite of the threats of the opposition, which the Venizelists refused to support.

Premier Gounaris said that Greece occupied in Asia Minor more than six times as much territory as was allotted by the Sevres treaty. It had been decided that he and Foreign Minister Baltazis should go to Rome, Paris and London for the purpose of explaining the views of Greece to those governments and hear their opinions.

While the vote was being taken Col. Drossopoulos, retired, and M. Theodoris, the Minister of War, with a cabinet of the Ministry of War, were in the House.

In describing the vote of confidence the official news agency says that of 212 members of the Assembly 218 voted without reserve for the Cabinet, the opposition party under Mr. Stratos, numbering nineteen, voted for the Government with reserve, while the supporters of ex-Premier Venizelos, to the number of seventy-one, withheld their vote.

The Premier made a long statement in which he explained the conditions under which an advance on Ankara had been decided upon, a step which was considered necessary. He said that on account of the strategic disadvantages attending the offensive, together with the unfavorable season of the year and the difficulties of "communication," it was decided to abandon the advance on the nationalist capital and return to the starting point.

"The military situation thus created," continued the Premier, "forms the basis of the Greek political action in Asia Minor. To-day we occupy in Asia Minor a territory covering about 100,000 square kilometers, as compared with 16,000 kilometers under the Treaty of Sevres. This country is inhabited by 4,000,000 persons, as against 1,000,000 inhabitants of the territory described by the Treaty of Sevres. We have in our power nearly all the railways and communications of Turkey in Asia Minor, with all the keys to these lines without exception."

"On the basis of this situation we should build our foreign policy, and we shall proceed with the most complete organization possible of the occupied territory. Through this organization we shall obtain for our occupation greater security, which will permit us to cut down our military forces and lighten the economic burden of occupation."

"But the most important aspect of the Asia Minor question is the international side. The situation prevailing throughout Turkey is absolutely abnormal from an international viewpoint. The state of war between Turkey and the Entente Powers, of which Greece is one, has never ended as regards any of the belligerents. The armistice which was signed after Turkey and her allies were crushed has not been executed in any of its conditions pertaining to the Turks. All of these conditions remain dead letters to this day, and the Turks continue hostilities against those who have an armistice with them."

"It is plain that it is the real Turkey, whether with a legitimate Government at Constantinople or with the de facto Government of Ankara, which does not submit to the terms of the armistice. And it is she who has committed acts of hostility against those with whom the Turkish armistice was signed. Even a treaty of peace—the Treaty of Sevres—was signed since July 1920. It is superfluous to say that the conditions of a treaty which is not even yet ratified are no more respected by the real Turkey than the terms of the armistice. The abnormal situation resulting from this state of things for all Turkey is evident."

"This conflict between us and the Turks in Asia Minor constitutes one of the most serious incidents in their manifold complexity complicate the entire situation."

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These circumstances bring the Turkish problem in contact chiefly with the three great Entente Powers. Greece has taken the lead in the common struggle against Turkey, and when she undertook to control the struggle alone against the rebel organization, which was unwilling to consent to submit to the conquerors, she acted by virtue of the mandate to enforce the victory and to serve the interests which ought to be protected by the imposition of the will of the victors, and which not only were her own interests, but also those of all who fought together against Turkey.

"Under these conditions the necessity can be understood of the most complete union with the Entente Powers at a moment when our action to create a basis for a solution of the Turkish problem was in progress."

"It was this thought which inspired my decision to go with the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the capitals of the three great Entente Powers with the object of communicating more fully with the governments and explaining our points of view on the situation and its external development, and to hear the opinions which they might wish to express. We must get into harmony before the beginning of a new period of our military operations."

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The object of the visit of the Gounaris mission to London, Paris and other cities is understood to be, according to a Central News despatch, the raising of a loan for the prosecution of the war against the Turks.

**COMMISSION TO RULE
INDUSTRIAL SILESIA**

League to Determine Political
Sovereignty at Once.

Buenos Aires, Oct. 16.—Political sovereignty over the Polish and German sections of Upper Silesia will be immediately determined through the decision of the Council of the League of Nations, says the Paris correspondent of La Nacion. The plan for preserving the economic unity of the industrial district of Silesia for fifteen years does not contemplate the neutralization of the territory, the correspondent says.

In spite of the fact that Polish or German political jurisdiction will be set up at once, both the districts will remain united industrially for the period of fifteen years. Materials of prime necessity and semi-manufactured products would move from one district to the other free of duty. The railroads would remain united, with both Germans and Poles participating in their administration.

The correspondent asserts that the commission appointed to control the industrial district would be made up of two Poles, two Germans and a neutral member, who would act as president. There would also be created a mixed arbitral tribunal, provided for in Article 304 of the Versailles treaty, which would be charged with the settlement of questions which arise between Poles and Germans as a result of the application of this proposed solution of the problem of Silesia. There would be three members on this tribunal, one Pole, one German and a neutral.

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11 ft. 3 in. x 15 ft.,	139.00	92.25

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